Information of importance in regard to new ration books

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Ottawa Order Authorizes Sale of 'Seized' Property

Controversy On Proposal To Legalise School Ban

VANCOUVER.—Definite clashes of opinion, cleaving through church and state lines, marked local comment last week on the announced intention of Hon. H. G. T. Perry, Minister of Education, to introduce legislation making it legal to bar Japanese children from B.C. schools, the News-Herald reported.

Mr. Perry stated he was recommending "legalization" of the action already taken by the government in refusing to provide educational facilities for Japanese children who were removed from their school districts by the B.C. Security Commission, and whose responsibility it has become to provide accommodation, and not that of the local school boards in the districts to which the Japanese were sent."

Commenting on the comment, Mr. Perry said the proposed legislation would only legalize what had already been done.

The amendment to the School Act would give the right to school boards to refuse education of Japanese children, and might, it is said, make it mandatory on the boards to do so. what it would be to enact the proposed amendment.

UNCIVILIZED STEP

"My immediate personal reaction to such a pronouncement is that it is a definitely retrograde and uncivilized step, contrary to the high ideals for which we are supposed to be fighting," said Harold Winch, leader of the C.C.F. opposition at Victoria.

"It brings to my mind the thought that if we think and act in this manner now, how do we expect to be able to face peace and the postwar world on the basis of internationalism and the Atlantic Charter?"

The Daily Province, commenting editorially said: "The Provincial Government takes the position that the responsibility here is upon the Dominion Government, through its agent, the B. C. Security Commission, which is answerable for the care of the transplanted Japanese, and that it is the Dominion Government, therefore which should act to meet the present necessity.

"This is a reasonable position, but it is still difficult to understand why Mr. Perry, the Provincial Minister of Education, should resort to such a sweeping measure as that of outlawing the Japanese children from our public schools, for that certainly is

"This would be to visit upon innocent children born here all the consequences of the war in the inflammation of public sentiment against their race and of all the explosive implications of the unresolved Oriental problem in Canada and especially in Bri-

(See "PERRY" P. 4)

"Education Will Be Taken Care Of"—MacNamara

OTTAWA.—(CP).—Selective Service Director Arthur MacNamara said Sunday night that while the Federal Government was prepared to assist British Columbia in providing educational facilities for Japanese children removed from their school districts by the B. C. Security Commission, he "doubted" if it would "go so far as to admit that this constituted a transfer of responsibility."

"We did move the Japanese into new areas where there were no school facilities," Mr. MacNamara said. "There is no doubt that the educational requirements will be taken care of."

GOVERNMENTS VIEW REPATRIATION NAMES

AMACHE, Col.—The United States and Japanese governments are still negotiating over the names of nationals to be repatriated, the Granada Pioneer, Granada, Colorado, reported.

The tentative list for the next sailing of the liner Gripsholm has been submitted to Japan, but is apparently not wholly acceptable to that government.

In a further attempt to work out the affair an additional 3700 names requested by the Japanese government are to be canvassed for interest in repatriation.

It has been made clear that repatriation proceedings are initiated by the Japanese government and must be accepted by the parties thus concerned before final steps can be taken by the U.S. government.

Singing Scholarship

LILY WASHIMOTO

... talented Nisei singer and pianist, who took degrees in both fields from the Toronto Conservatory of Music prior to taking up work as a teacher in Vancouver, has been awarded a second year scholarship in singing at the University of Toronto.

Five Thousand To Relocate in Midwest

CHICAGO.— Resettlements of evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in middle western communities will be accelerated under a large-scale job placement program developed by the War Relocation Authority, it was learned last week as the midwestern office was opened here in Chicago.

Charged with the responsibility of finding new jobs and homes for the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated last spring, and summer to ten relocation projects, the WRA intends eventually to scatter the evacuee families throughout the country, especially in smaller communities.

As many as five thousand persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them citizens of the United States by the right of birth, are expected to be placed in midwestern industry and agriculture, WRA officials estimate, according to the Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune reported that "in the first group of Japanese interviewed ... in the Chicago office were half a dozen youths of college age and one young woman. They were well-dressed and seemed in good spirits."

WRA officers recalled that evacuee workers helped save the western beet crop. They said manpower shortage in many communities could be alleviated by hiring trained evacuees, many of whom have extensive commercial, industrial and professional experience.

LARGE SLOCAN FAMILY MOVES TO ONTARIO

SLOCAN CITY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sa[illegible] Kayahara, well-known for Vancouver family who have been living at Slocan since last May, left here last week with their five daughters, Hyaye, Martha, Ina, Daisy and Louisa May, and son Murray, for Ontario. They will join their son Bob who is employed by Mr. John Fletcher, at Fletcher, Ontario, about ten miles from the city of Chatham. Four of the Kayahara boys are now working in various parts of Ontario, having evacuated to the Schreiber road camps last spring.

SECURITY COMMISSION COST $3,875,000

Full Details Still To Be Worked Out

OTTAWA.— Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an order-in-council, an official of the secretary of state department said January 26, according to a Canadian Press dispatch.

The disposal of the property will be made by the official custodian of enemy property, and details of administration have not yet been worked out, the spokesman said.

(A telegraphed inquiry by The New Canadian to Ottawa failed to disclose any further information available up to the deadline for this week.

(Sales of real property have been proceeding to date, but such sales so far have been confined either to the liquidation of assets to meet the demands of creditors, or to property owned by persons now living in Japan. Both confiscated automobiles and fishing boats have also been sold by the Government.

(It would appear, although this is not confirmed, that the new order-in-council will authorize the sale by the custodian of all property registered with him, even though this registration was required by previous order-in-council as a "protective measure only." A possible refinement might be a distinction between citizens and non-citizens.)

* * *

A return made in the House of Commons revealed that the cost of the British Columbia Security Commission was $3,875,000. This, it is understood, would cover the direct costs of the Commission and its evacuation program.

* * *

Approximately 75 requests for use of Japanese labor have been made to the B. C. Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia, said a return tabled in the House of Commons in answer to a question by Tom Reid. This answer was dated November 5, 1942. It said no such requests have been granted to firms within the restricted area, and added that no persons of Japanese nationality or origin were employed in Mr. Reid's electoral district of New Westminster.

* * *

Commissioner S. T. Wood, of the R.C.M.P. said in his annual report, tabled in the House of Commons, that the experience of the R.C.M.P. indicated there was no organized system of sabotage in Canada—or, if an organization existed, it had not become active.

Vancouver Court Upholds Alien's Right to Sue

VANCOUVER.— Right of an alien, enemy or otherwise, to sue in the Canadian courts was upheld by Judge Boyd in County Court here, January 28. Counsel for the defendant contended that the plaintiff, a German alien, was barred from proceeding with his case by common law and various regulations and enactments of the Dominion Government. Judge Boyd pointed out that even if the plaintiff were an enemy alien, he is now living in Edmonton "under the protection of our government ... and is entitled to maintain his action."

MANITOBA SEEKS NEW FARM LABOR

WINNIPEG. -(CP)— Delegates to the annual meeting of the Manitoba Sugar Beets Growers' Association January 27 endorsed a resolution urging "proper" government authorities to act to ensure an adequate labor supply in the beet growing season.

The resolution was passed after President Sulker outlined arrangements made with the Federal Government to obtain Japanese workers.

Mr. Sulker said the question of obtaining necessary labor in addition to the Japanese would be taken up with the provincial and federal governments, and suggested "some scheme as a land army" might be evolved.

Representatives of the association will go to British Columbia on February 15 to select satisfactory families from among the Japanese in labor camps there. Transportation of the representatives and of the Japanese selected to return will be paid by the Federal Government.

C. L. Taylor, agriculture superintendent of the Manitoba Sugar Beet Co., said he had received 30 requests so far for Japanese workers.

B. C. Security Commission officials in Vancouver informed the News-Herald Wednesday that they had received no information on the proposal to obtain B.C. Japanese labor for the beet crops.

Manitoba Minister Urges Interior Town Families To Boundless Free Prairies

By REV. Y. AKAGAWA

MORRIS, Man.—A survey of Japanese now settled in Manitoba indicates that there are about 200 families, totalling 1200 people in all. Now, in the middle of winter, the preparations made in the fall for the cold season are much appreciated, and the people standing up well to the rigorous climate. The Government, too, is lending a helping hand to those who are in difficulties.

Most of the older people are enjoying life now around the stoves. The young men, on the other hand, have travelled as far away as 100 miles into the provinces of Saskatchewan and Ontario to labor in the lumber and bush camps. Some seventy girls have also gone to work in the city of Winnipeg, chiefly in domestic service.

The girls get together every Thursday afternoon at the city's Y.W.C.A., while on Sundays at least once every two weeks, many of them gather for church services. I myself go to Winnipeg to hold a meeting and join the group on Thursday.

Interest is keen in the prospect of additional Japanese families being settled in this district. As [illegible] by the Federal Government [illegible] 20,000 acres [illegible] [illegible] the farmers have already [illegible] of these Japanese families in April and May.

[illegible] Manitoba [illegible] winters [illegible] the imagination of coast residents. But since the houses are built to meet these conditions there is no need to worry over this, and for health reasons it is a splendid

(See "MANITOBA" P. 4)

U. S. to Form Nisei Combat Unit

Enlist 1500 in Hawaii; Develop Efficient Well-Rounded Hard-Hitting Outfit in Mainland Training Camps

WASHINGTON.—The War Department announced January 28 that plans have been completed for the admission of a substantial number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry [illegible] Army of the United States."

"This action was taken," the announcement said, "following study by the War Department [illegible] requests by loyal American citizens of Japanese extraction for the organization of a special unit of the Army in which they could have their share in the fight against the nation's enemies."

The War Department's action, it was announced, is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to make their proper contribution toward winning the war through employment in war production as well as

(See "U.S. ARMY" P. 4)

HONOLULU.—(CP).—Lt.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, military governor of Hawaii, reported last week that he has been directed to induct 1500 Americans of Japanese descent as volunteers in the United States Army.

The statement by the commander of the Hawaiian department, United States Army, followed word from Washington that the army had plans for a combat unit of loyal Japanese-Americans.

Emmons said these volunteers will be formed into combat units on the mainland and will, when trained, be sent into an active theatre of operation.

"A large percentage of the officers will be citizens of Japanese ancestry," he said.

The New Canadian

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Staff
Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito

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Security After the War

A disturbing question frequently asked in the increasingly common discussions on resettlement of the people in interior towns is what assurance of any future security is offered by such resettlement.

The essence of the argument raised is simple—but important. It is easy to see why evacuees, who feel that because of their racial origin they have already been called upon to bear more than a just share of the war burden, also feel that even if placed in self-sustaining employment for the duration, they will promptly be shoved to one side again as soon as peace returns. From the temper of public opinion today, they declare — and they point among many things to the attitude of Vancouver's mayor, the careful position of the Lethbridge City Council, the stand of Okanagan fruit growers — it is obvious that in any postwar rehabilitation program, the interests of those of Japanese birth, wherever they may be, are likely to be considered last.

What they fear is simply that even if resettled now, a "postwar evacuation" necessitated by the demobilization of armed forces and war industry, is likely to follow, and it may be even more grievous than the one just completed.

In the uncertain world of today, of course, it is impossible to predict postwar events. Yet in looking forward to that time, it is certainly not amiss to pay due attention to the strong forces which today are urging and planning for social security for the common man. In Great Britain the now-famous Beveridge Report has been received with acclaim. In the United States, the speeches of Vice-President Wallace notably give an inkling of the direction in which postwar government may move.

Now from Ottawa come forecasts and reports of the postwar plans for our own country. "Definite legislation is planned this session, giving effect to social security for the Canadian people and members of the armed forces demobilized after the war," writes Charles Bishop from the nation's capital. Torchy Anderson's report on the Speech from the Throne pointed to the avoiding of pressing issues of today, in favor of an emphasis on the necessity of guarding against major economic and social hazards at the end of hostilities." The objective will be, said the throne speech, "to ensure full employment after the war."

While much remains to be worked out before any substance can be given to the "objective," it remains true that some vast and comprehensive scheme must be developed. From the very nature of such a scheme, it will have to apply to every able-bodied person, irrespective of status. This, at least, is a forecast of the postwar era. And it is one which supplies a partial answer to the question of future security for those of Japanese origin. It should be disregarded in any discussion of today's problem of resettlement.

How to Get Up In 13 Seconds

ATLANTA: — Ben Williams was on time again for his class at Emory University.

Not long ago he slept through an important chemistry test.

When the alarm clock rings now he gets up immediately. The winding handle of the alarm has a string attached to a water-filled can.

The can is suspended on a wooden frame over the head of the bed. As the handle of the clock revolves the can is tilted. The arrangement gives him just 13 seconds to clear the covers.

"Pray Just as Long As You are Awake"

"How can I prevent myself from falling asleep when I am overcome by drowsiness while I am praying to Lord Buddha?" a disciple asked of Saint Honen one day. To this query, the great teacher of Buddhism is said to have replied,

"Pray just as long as you are awake."

He did not order him to place a gimlet under his thigh, nor to go to the well and douse himself with water. Therein lies the humaneness and thoughtfulness of Saint Honen.

Similarly, everyone who has attained spiritual enlightenment seems to be jolly and open-hearted. There is no bitterness nor antagonism in his heart. He is simple, in fact, overly simple, and yet he seems to possess those traits which attract respect and admiration.

—Gila News Courier

The Collective Reputation of All the Niseis

ONE NISEI'S CONDUCT

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

With the development of the Relocation Scheme, it is to be expected that many Nisei young men and women might be coming to Montreal. In this regard, I should like to be permitted to make some observations.

According to my understanding, the only way up to the present for a Japanese Canadian boy or a girl to come to Montreal was to accept domestic employment and be sent here travelling expenses paid by the evacuation authorities, unless a friend obtained another job for the new arrival, or unless he or she came here with their family.

It can be safely said that the first arrivals in Montreal have on the whole made favourable impressions on the Canadian employers through their honest and diligent efforts. Two boys, for instance, who came out to work at a farm have after harvest found other employment through the selective service; but during their stay at the farm they were well liked by both their employers and fellow workers. After going all-out in the unaccustomed work of cooking and housework, I have found a friend in my former employer.

I have lately heard, however, of a case or two of a Nisei leaving or wanting to leave his employer almost immediately upon reaching his home. If this report is true, it is indeed regrettable, because it is of prime importance for the Nisei to do his best to render satisfactory service before he thinks of changing his occupation. He must remember that he was able to come to this city only because his employer requested his service in the first place, and also that not many Niseis in these times are too good for any honest job. Moreover, no employer, however benevolent he may be, will make arrangements to bring a Nisei to Montreal, provide shelter for a few days, and then in good humour watch him leave for another job. I should, therefore, like to ask all who are coming to this city to try above all to give satisfactory service honestly and to the best of their abilities in whatever capacity they may find themselves, and to remember that each Nisei's conduct reflects upon the collective reputation of all the Niseis here.

Although the tendency is fortunately not yet marked, it is hoped that as the number of Niseis increase in Montreal, they would not at every opportunity congregate into conspicuous groups by themselves, but would individually try to cultivate friends among Canadians of other racial origin. Should the "ganging" habit be renewed here, it would only contribute to draw the public eye and to raise the old charge that Niseis are an unassimilable racial group.

As housing shortage is quite acute in Montreal, and as rent is considerably higher here than in British Columbia (it being difficult to obtain family living quarters less expensive than $40 per month) people with family are advised not to bring their family until some suitable accommodation has been arranged beforehand. So far as I can judge, the cost of food differs little from that in British Columbia. There is, however, a 4 per cent tax on the purchase of all other commodities such as clothing, drug supplies, furniture, etc. I am told that room and board for a single person would on the average cost about $40 monthly.

An Early Bird

Montreal, P. Q.

COMEBACK FROM CAMP

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Wow! "Stick to Superman," she says! Even a droop like me of scant experience with those of the lesser sex knows that enraged females taking up cudgels together are formidable opposition. And it looks from here as if I'd stirred up a prairie hornets' nest by my mild chastising of one of its members for her opinions re the "maturing" of The New Canadian.

Before I launch into my lengthy and profound discourse, I'd like the opportunity to make a crack at the "men, the intellectuals" part of her raise back to us. Sister, maybe men are intellectuals, or maybe you think so, I don't know. But I'd consider it an insult to be referred to as such. After all what's an intellectual but a guy who thinks he knows a lot. Maybe it's the company you keep that gets you thinking that way, and while we're on that track, myself and about thirty other guys in the camp would like to know what "ubiquitous" means.

My advocacy of more names in the N. C. still goes, gals. Maybe Miss K. I. meant in the Cholly Knickerbocker crack that the rag had lots of the veiled hint and chit chat type, but I don't see it 'cause has the staid New Canadian ever been full of that stuff? Maybe I don't read the right pages.

Evacuation has, as you probably know, scattered the Nisei all over the map of Canada and I think most of us have friends in practically every evacuation town as well as in all the other provinces. Well, this is where the "more names" angle comes in. The various reports from Nisei all over the place give no names of who's there and what the heck they're doing. Let us know how Sam is doing in Slocan, how Sachi is in Greenwood, how Jimmy is in Port Arthur, Tak in Toronto, . . . get what I mean?

When the gang crowds around the latest issue of the N. C. they all look for familiar names. It's a nice feeling when you read of a pal of yours whom you haven't heard from for months.

And the reason-why of this criticism is that in so many of the correspondents' reports from here and there, there's lots of info on what goes on, but not much on who's involved.

And if you no likee thisee, missee, I'll gladly stick to Superman. After all, what's wrong with Superman?

F. M.

Malakwa, B. C.

P.S. I'm glad we agree on wanting Cinderella back tho'. And I'm not the only male who reads Femme-Fare, see. While I'm at it, I'd like to toss up a huzzah for Roy Ito's "Little Miyo." It was a sockeroo.

On a Sense of Humour

By Rev. K. Shimizu

On reading a book "This Is the Victory," written by Dr. Weatherhead in London within hearing distance of bursting bomb-shells, one thing impressed me very deeply. That was a statement that one of the reasons why the people of London could take and stand the worst that the enemy could deal out to them, was their sense of humour. Even in the direst tragedies, they had the ability to see the humorous side of life, which helped them to retain poise and steady morale.

That a sense of humour is a great asset to health is generally conceded by physicians; but in recent years, from the standpoint of mental hygiene, the importance of humour is being more and more emphasized.

In spite of the fact that we have been taught by an ancient proverb "Fortune comes in by a merry gate," we Japanese in general do not possess much of a sense of humour, although the Niseis are somewhat different in this respect. Occidental friends often tell me that the Japanese people are too seriously-minded, tending to become too stiff of manner. That is not far from the truth. For that reason, we are not good at social or diplomatic intercourse; and many a time a simple question becomes very involved and therefore unnecessarily difficult. Often jokes are not appreciated and cause trouble. In the art of taking a joke in good humour we have much to learn.

An Occidental Art

A few years ago I drove down to Seattle with four Occidental people to attend a conference. During the five hours' drive, we were kept laughing all the way. Dr. S. especially kept me wondering how he could remember all the stories, as he told us jokes and anecdotes of all kinds. While we were thus laughing together, the ice between us melted, and all restraints were removed and we found ourselves very intimate friends of each other. I often wonder whether it is not this lack of humour on the part of the Isseis that keep them misunderstood by the Occidentals, in spite of the fact that they are known to be especially honest, good and law-abiding people; and that the same reason accounts for the difficulty of attaining closer understanding with the Niseis.

Whenever I attend a conference of Occidentals, I am impressed by the way humour is utilized in smoothing over court procedures. When debate becomes too heated, and the general atmosphere becomes too threatening, somebody stands up and tells a good joke setting everyone to laughter; and in this process the whole atmosphere is changed and business proceeds peacefully.

I recall reading in my young days, a book of Dr. Nitobe's entitled, "Goose-borne Reeds"—a humorously told collection of one hundred anecdotes in which the author took part in his studies abroad. One of his friends, with whom the author conferred in connection with the publication of the book, advised him not to make it public because a book written in such light vein might impair his dignity. Yet, I am not the only one who wish to thank for the publication of the book, for it encouraged and inspired me even more than his more well-known and serious book, "Self Culture."

In life we meet many things which are hard, sad, offensive and painful. But there is a humorous side also. Given a good sense of humour, there are many reasons for laughter whatever the circumstances may be in life. It is necessary to cry at times. But it is equally important that we laugh.

In these serious days, when the whole world is engaged in a life and death struggle, any flippancy or care-free attitude cannot be permitted. But to become morbidly sensitive and nervous should also be taboo. It is foolish to be exasperated by a mosquito biting me. Rather it is wiser to learn from Issa, and sing:

"Am I not fortunate to be
Blessed to live another year,
That this year's mosquito
May bite my healthy body?"

and have a hearty laugh. With that sense of humour, the whole world will become brighter. Let us by all means seriously think, work, plan and suffer for a great purpose: but let us also sweeten and steady that life with a good sense of humour.

Remembrances...

(Kenny Murase in the Poston Chronicle)

You are alone in a strange distant city, far removed from home and friends and things familiar. You feel utterly lost and forgotten and as you lean back in your chair to ease a mind weary from study, you cannot help but remember . . . a face that smiled, a simple gesture of friendship, a spoken word, an unforgettable instance — they are there before you.

You remember the bleak, barren hills far away, the scrubby mesquite trees beyond the firebreaks, the patches of blackened, cinder earth and the sunken craters where trees had been felled and burned; you remember the monotonous rows of barracks, the unpainted wood becoming bleached and shabby under the withering blasts of the hot sun; you remember the fuzzy, orange flow of the street lights at night, cutting eerie cones out of the darkness; you remember the big, cold slab of a yellow moon as it came bounding up and went rifting high, the stars in the sky shining bravely, and the puffs of clouds as they slid over the face of the moon, turning gold and buttery-like.

You remember these things, but you remember more so the people who are there. You remember them for the inconquerable will with which they are seeking to understand and to embrace a situation for which no honest justification is possible. You remember them for their spirit which refuses to be broken, and for the savage tenacity with which they cling to visions of a better city and a better order. You remember them for the imperishable courage with which they face and master the endless adversities of each day of living.

You sit and you think like this and your mind becomes a stream choking with fragments of remembrances, clear and clear . . . there was the arrival in camp and the zest with which everyone attacked their strange new life; the spontaneous organization of the kitchen crew, the digging of stumps and the levelling of land with pick and axe and shovel in the burning sun; the quick incredible improvisations that made the bare, empty apartments at once personal and liveable; a potted plant here and gardens there with flowers and vegetables struggling fiercely; latticed porches and stonelined walks; a cottonwood sapling thrust into freshly spaded soil — for shade, perhaps? but how long must it wait? What a will to see the future!

But your mind lingers there not long, for it gravitates always to the lone and precious memory of the girl you left behind. She has become to you symbolic of the unfaltering, courageous humanity there sits inside the camps, and in your vision of her you see beyond to a people who will come out of their experience tempered and wiser and nobler . . .

And so you lean back in your chair to ease a tired mind and you find that you cannot help but remember, always.

Across CANADA

EARNINGS & EXPERIENCE

"It's been about two months now since I left Toronto. I have found my endeavour quite satisfactory. Undoubtedly the experiences which I daily encounter add considerably to my life.

"With few exceptions the people with whom I have come in contact are the best I've had the pleasure to meet. Is it any wonder we Niseis choose to side with people so understanding and kind? I confess that during trying moments I do long for a Nisei companion but I assure you that on the whole, in view of earnings and experience gained, I feel quite fortunate.

— Hajime Kagetsu
Great Lakes Paper Co.,
Fort William, Ont.

* * *

PORT CREDIT CHATTER

By "Jackson"

With reports coming in from all parts of Canada, Port Credit is not to be forgotten, no sirree, not by any means.

After departure from the beet fields of Western Ontario, some 23 boys from Glencoe, Valetta, Wallaceburg, Centralia and Chatham camps journeyed here to Port Credit, on the outskirts of Toronto proper.

At present we are employed by Geo. and L. H. Leaver, supermushroom growers, who supply the chain stores of Toronto. Though at times the work is not pleasant, the boys go right on working, laughing and joking in their own cheerful [illegible].

In a very short time, many of the fellows have taken over responsible positions of truck drivers, tractor operators, [illegible] and [illegible]. We have [illegible] four [illegible]. Back home in B.C. it was [illegible] to work [illegible] here [illegible] not [illegible] is one [illegible] drag.

For general information, the crew here includes: Henry [illegible] Aoyama, Mas Fujiwara, Ken Goto, George Hasegawa, Jack Henmi, Akira Ikenouye, Noboru Ikenouye, John Ito, Shigeo Kogoye, Eiichi Kondo, Jack Kenno, Hiroshi Madokoro, Sadao Nakashima, Naoyuki Okazaki, Fred Shikatani,

Jack Shikatani, Johnny Shikatani, Yoshio Shinoda, Masaharu Shin, Akira Sogawa, Kohei Sogawa, Frank Takayesu, Akira Takeda, Hideo Takeda, Masao Takeda, Joe Tsujimoto, Doug Uchida, Tsutomu Uno, Mamoru Uyede and Ichiro Wakimoto.

ODDITIES:— Seems like old H. E. Kondo still lives up to his name as "killer,"—could it be Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal or . . . . While working on the "pile," Frank Takayesu, the Richard Hudnut of Port Credit, has become the originator of his own glamorous perfume, "Eeau de Manure" . . . . We have some real "corn" from the plains of Alberta in our midst, the one and only "Ken Cannonball Wabash Goto" and his "gee-tar" . . . . George "Casino Kid" Hasegawa, constant patron of the only road show — could it be Blondie Blue, 3rd left, front row? . . . . Jack Kenno's only phrase these days: "Why doesn't she write to me . . ." but that goes not only for him but to many others of the desperate boys, so come on girls, give!

Leaverleigh Farm,
Port Credit, Ont.

* * *

FROM THE NORTHERN BUSH

A hearty hello from Neys, Ontario.

There are 12 of us employed by the Pigeon Timber Co. at Camp 23, about 120 miles east of Port Arthur. Far from [illegible] lights, and is it cold with the daily blasts blowing in from Lake Superior.

The crew started cutting pulpwood [illegible] and we all [illegible] it will make men of us. We are on a monthly pay for the first month, and then we switch over to [illegible] work [illegible] inexperienced in this type [illegible] we average only about [illegible] of a [illegible] we hope [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] the only thing that seems to improve is our [illegible] language.

Some of the Niseis on the job here include: Mas and Rocky Tanaka, Tad Kondo, Tak Hayashida, Bob Nishimura, Frank Ebata, Micky and Hippo Nobuto, Shig and Tosh Nakashima, Mas and Tosh Hoshino, Mas Endo, Jimmy Iriye, Jimmy Takawa, Frank Shimizu, Kaz [illegible]abata, Mush Tahara, Jimmy Maeda.

Frank Sakata, George Toyoda, Mas and Hideo Murakami, Tosh Uchimura. Hello to all our friends and write to us at Camp No. 23, Pigeon Tbr. Co., Neys, Ont. —T. H.

High and Low

By R. I.

SHINO'S STORE

The Shinos were formerly at Cordova and Main but unexpectedly they shifted to six hundred Powell one day in February.

It was a nice place up there on the corner at Main. Right across was the Army and Navy Club and close by for comfort were the Police and Fire Stations. In front of the store passed a motley and sometimes tattered array of Japanese, whites, Red Indians and occasionally a stray Chinese. It was an ideal corner for a confectionery.

Why Shino moved is a very simple story. It seems, as far as my knowledge went, the lease on the building was bought up by the owner of the second-hand store next door. A Jew, he said, very much prejudiced. This merchant desired the location himself and according to all prevailing laws of the land he occupied it without delay.

And so the Shinos shopped around and finally opened a store one February morning on Powell next to the Catholic Sailor's Rest.

* * *

If by chance you are well-acquainted with Powell Street and its neighborhood, you will understand the struggle of Shino's store at 600. Certainly it was no bed of roses.

Around were the Japanese, a faithful following of the Safeway, Woodwards, and Union Fish, and the odds and ends of the Caucasian community whose stability of livelihood was not even up to that of the lowly Japanese.

I used to visit the Shinos quite often and watch customers come in to haggle over the prices and the state of the merchandise required.

It was tough on the Shinos — they had to be diplomats to sell a loaf of bread. An aged Japanese would enter; a worn mackinaw and a much-handled cap.

"Blead," he would begin.

"Shiro ka bloun disu ka," Shino would inquire in his best service manner.

"Hmmm," the patriarch would ponder and advance in thought to the counter where the loaves were displayed. He tested each loaf very carefully.

"Itsu kita . . . when did it come?"

"This morning . . ."

"Kesa ni shitewa katai na. Hard for this morning."

"Bloun blead wa konna mono desu yo . . . is like this."

"Hmmm," was the suspicious reply.

At any rate the white loaf would be the final choice.

"Eighto sents, please," Shino would state.

"High, takai," objected the patron, "At Safe-fu-way, sixu sents da."

Poor Shino would begin a long lecture on the principles of economics as would apply to the chain stores and the corner grocery. The bread was sold — and the profit — a cent and a fraction. Certainly it was no bed of roses.

* * *

Shino himself was quite a character.

When or how he picked it up I do not know, but he has the real, genuine English, Oxford accent. [illegible] listening [illegible] [illegible] was natural [illegible] very annoyed [illegible].

[illegible] never [illegible] [illegible] of family [illegible] but owing [illegible] [illegible] of the best. Strangely his views on all things were quite definite and more than often a very British colour. It was a pleasant [illegible] hours of [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] were [illegible] many an [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] store on Alexander and [illegible].

One evening a sailor from Ballantyne Pier had returned to this shop with the sad story of losing a sum of money somewhere. After a thorough search, the shopkeeper was requested to hold the money for him if found on the premises.

Another white customer entered soon after. She wanted some groceries. The dealer was busy tying up the parcel when [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]. He asked her [illegible] must be [illegible] But the [illegible] claimed [illegible] it had rolled [illegible] floor [illegible] opened her purse [illegible] was [illegible].

From there developed a battle royal. The police was called. Later she wrote to the local alderman voicing her complaint against Japanese merchants in general. And the sad ending was that the sailor had departed with his ship during the night.

School Days in Greenwood

(Contributed by the Greenwood Parent-Teacher Association)

"In our history," said Yoshitero, "we read that 'All roads lead to Rome,' but in Greenwood, all roads lead to the Fire Hall, don't they?" We were standing at one of the upper windows of the City Fire Hall at the beginning of the morning session of the Sacred Heart School. What an interesting sight it was to see the children coming in all directions—from the valley homes, trudging down steep mountain roads—all ages, all sizes, earnestly intent on "getting to school" in time, for the "warning bell" at five minutes before the opening of classes had just sounded.

Yes, school days, those "dear old golden rule days," have come back once more into the lives of the children of Greenwood from kindergarten age to those on the high school level. Last October, the Franciscan Fathers and Sisters of the Order of the Atonement, put into operation their educational program to provide instruction on all school levels, and the present enrollment now numbers 361.

The upper floor of the old City Fire Hall was transformed into four attractive classrooms, where functioning on the double session plan, eight grades are in session each day from the opening at 9 in the morning till 4:30 in the afternoon when the high school students arrive for secretarial courses and bookkeeping. About a stone's throw away, the little children of kindergarten age gather, morning and afternoon, on the double session plan also, for the registration here too is too high to take all in one session.

COVER ALL CONSTANTS

Because of limited room space and large classes — too large to combine two grades in one room — four grades of the school attend for three hours in the morning and four for three hours in the afternoon. Happily this limitation in time and the shortage of equipment are making no material difference in the daily classroom schedule as planned by the teacher so far as the required major subjects of the British Columbia elementary curricula are concerned, for each teacher is covering in the time allotted to her, the "constants" of the syllabus sent from Victoria, with as many of the minor subjects as time permits. In fact Latin, taught by one of the Fathers of the Atonement, is being offered in the seventh and eighth grades as an elective.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS

That the pupils and their parents appreciate the opportunity thus offered them of receiving excellent instruction from experienced and trained teachers is testified to by the fine attendance record reported by all grades, and by the scholastic achievement attained in the subjects studied. The per cent of attendance for the months of October, November and December ranges from 96% to 100%. Many of the grades report 100% in punctuality for the entire month, and Grade 4 reports 100% in punctuality for three months.

Report cards for the first ranking period were issued in November, and will be given out periodically at the end of each month. The Honor Roll for the month of November lists a total of 62 pupils, 13 of this number receiving all marks above 90%. And this fine record was upheld in November, when 17 pupils of honor-grade won marks all above 90%.

* * *

There is an old saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and the fall term of the Sacred Heart School ended with hours of happy preparation for the Christmas entertainment given under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association and for the Christmas party for each grade given by the Father and the Sisters through the generosity of the City Council and other kind friends in Greenwood. Each room of the school was fittingly and attractively decorated for the Christmas season with the art work of the children, and the closing day of the school saw a very happy gathering at the Christmas party held in each grade, at which Christmas carols were sung, games played, and apples, cookies, pop-corn, and hot cocoa enjoyed. Each child went home happy carrying a gift from the Fathers and the Sisters.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

All, from kindergarten to eighth grade, took part in the Christmas Concert given to the public. The Greenwood theatre was crowded to more than seating capacity at the three performances, and the Christmas plays put on so well by the grade pupils showed the results of weeks of coaching in dramatics by the Sisters. The little children of the First and Second grades gave the play, "Children at the Christmas Crib," those of the Third and Fourth, "Gifts for the Baby Jesus," and the pupils of the intermediates and the upper grades "What! No Christmas?" in which the central theme, explained to them by "Grandma," showed them how Christmas could be a happy day for all without "father's check" if each would give something of himself to bring joy to others. A special feature of the concert was the singing of Christmas Carols at the Nativity Tableau by members of the two choirs also trained by the Sisters.

A group of choir members brought much happiness to the sick in the hospitals, to the "shut-ins" in their homes, and to members of the community by the singing of Christmas Carols just as twilight was falling on Christmas eve. Happy children brought the true spirit of Christmas joy with them into their homes, and on all sides could be heard expressions of appreciation and gratitude to the Fathers and Sisters for what was being done for the Japanese people and their children.

The first semester of the school closed with the full week from January 25 to January 29 devoted to mid-year examinations, covering a review in the different subjects covered since the opening of school in October.

Lillooet Plans For Spring

By S. Kawamoto

LILLOOET, B. C.—Plans for extensive developments on the farm which will enable this self-supporting community of 350 people in central British Columbia to be largely self-sustaining are now being worked out.

In addition, the acute labor shortage in surrounding districts indicates that there will be an abundance of work, to absorb the young men, and assure the community of regular income.

On the farm itself fruit and vegetables grow very well, and several hundreds of pounds of grain were produced last year for livestock feed. Poultry are also being kept as a self-sustaining measure.

Neighbouring farms too supply abundant foodstuffs at reasonable prices.

* * *

The community is now housed in seventy well-constructed homes built along the Cariboo highway. Policy and programs are worked out by a Lillooet Committee, which was set up last summer to take over the duties of the Naturalized Society, which organized and administered the community from the beginning. An expression of thanks was forwarded to the Naturalized Citizens group for their valuable work.

CAMP BOYS ANXIOUS TO VISIT HOMES

By "Dekoboko"

THREE VALLEY.—Eagerly awaiting and dreaming of the day when they will be visiting their parents, brothers and sisters and their special young ladies are the young Nisei men in camp.

In the meantime they are consoling themselves with an Issei versus Nisei Shogi Tournament which was held January 16 and 17. The final outcome found the Nisei victorious. Individually, the players scored as follows: Niseis — Obayashi, 7 wins; Mayeda, 5 wins, 2 losses; Shimizu, Nishimura, 4 wins, 3 losses. Isseis — Kimura and Sono, 5 wins, 2 losses; Okano and Takizawa, 4 wins, 3 losses.

The only pleasure we have at the present is The New Canadian from which we are able to read news of the Japanese people throughout Canada. We hope therefore that everyone will write to the paper so we will be able to read about them.

"PERRY"

(Continued from P. 1)

tish Columbia. It ought to be possible, by negotiation between the two governments, to do something better in this business than to pass such a law as that now proposed.

"If the Japanese born here are to be permitted to stay here, they should have the protection of Canadian law without any such harsh discriminations against them and certainly they should have that protection now, while they are still here."

A. E. Jukes, president of the B. C. Conservative Association, stated the matter should be given careful thought.

"We often do things in the heat of war emotions that we might regret afterwards," he said.

"MANITOBA"

(Continued from P. 1)

place. People who were in poor physical condition in B. C. have improved remarkably.

The land of Manitoba seems boundless, the sky a clear deep blue, the people are neighbourly and kind, the houses scattered over a wide area. And there are no such bothersome nuisances as an over-abundance of clubs and societies. Our land is broad, free, untrammelled; and thus our minds too daily grow in broadness and freedom.

As for myself, the extreme heat the amazing cold, the terrifying boisterous winds . . . I like them all . . . I like the people.

To those who are leading a life of confinement and restriction, do not be afraid of petty discomforts and worries, I say . . . to those wanting to live freely under a great sky and on a great land, do not hesitate, if you have the opportunity to come to Manitoba.

Prairie Life Is Like A Poetical Experience

By D. H.

WELLING, Alta.

To secure an increase in the cultivating of sugar beets, our only source of income, is our fondest wish.

"So-shun ya beeto-no neage mune no uchi."

The young men, taking advantage of the lull season on the farm, have all gone to work in the logging camps. Thus, they have left the shelter of their parents to mingle into other form of societies. Their high spirits give us comfort and we are reminded of the old saying, "If you love your child, let him go out from the shelter of the home . . ."

"Haru asashi yama ni yuku ako kino-kyo."

Like the soldiers standing alert on guard duty the willow stand here and there in the snow along the sides of the irrigation ditches.

And finally one of the daily duties of the elder folks, whose hair is graying with the years, is the carrying of water from the frozen streams to their homes. The fish in the stream probably get a scare when the people break holes in the ice and lower their pails into the water.

"Nekoyanagi irrigation no watch-kana."

"Nekoyanagi hyoka - no funa - no mezame-kana."

Problems and Prospects in Sugar Beet Farm as Relocation Outlet

The first definite move this year to secure further Japanese labor in the Canadian sugar beet industry is under way in Manitoba, where, according to report, the Growers' Association has approved a plan to send representatives to British Columbia in the hope of securing "satisfactory families." Three provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, are known to be interested in tapping this reservoir of "family labor." Manitoba, apparently, satisfied with the contribution made by 1000 evacuees last year, is about to get the jump on the other two, its delegation being due here February 15.

Security Commission officials disclaim any knowledge of details, but they can be counted upon to give aid and encouragement to any reasonable proposition which will fit into the voluntary resettlement program.

Looking back upon the past year's experimental project in all three provinces, it is difficult to come to a one-sided conclusion. From the viewpoint of everyone — government, farmer-employer, sugar factory — except the 3,600 evacuees who labored in the beet fields, the experiment was successful. The laborer himself, reports from many varied sources indicate, looks back now and forward with mixed feelings.

Seasonal Nature of Work

Apart from personal living conditions, the chief problem arises from the seasonal nature of the work, which calls for extreme labor for limited periods in the spring and fall. On the beet deal itself, however, the new settlers suggest that now they have a better idea of what is required, and it will be possible for them to cover more ground, thus raising their income. If any complaint was made of their work, it was unnecessarily thorough and careful, and consequently time-consuming. Most reports, moreover, indicate an abundance of employment in slack months, even in the winter, although not much of it can be counted as profitable.

The all-important obstacle to achieving settled and normal conditions, both for the evacuees already on the farms and for those who might be recruited this year from B. C., is of course their uncertain future. Under present agreements, they are to be removed, if the provinces wish, six months after the end of the war. For the duration, except with special (and probably difficult to obtain) permit, they cannot purchase or lease land, or enter into crop-share contracts. It is easy to see why there is little incentive to work hard, or even to move from a "ghost town" to a seasonal laborer's job on the bleak prairie.

Possibilities Evident

Were it not for this prime difficulty, the outlook might be encouraging. The expansion of sugar-factory facilities has been freely rumoured, along with assurances of tariff protection for the industry after the war. This would require an expansion in the production of a cash crop for which the Japanese are well-suited both by temperament and physique. Some forty families were settled in the Raymond, Alberta district before the war, on large farms with sugar beet contracts. With assurances of stability, they were able to supplement their cash crop with other staples. The distinct prospect of supplying vegetables to an expanded canning industry in southern Alberta has appealed to many of the new settlers. And some thought has been given to the small-scale development of berry production, many of the Japanese farmers growing small patches for their own use, nor indeed have possibilities in other lines, such as bacon and pork, poultry and dairying, been wholly disregarded.

Similar possibilities are apparent in southern Ontario, where it is freely admitted, the use of single men as farm labor, while satisfactory from the production point of view, was a dismal failure as far as the men were concerned. Hence, the interest now in securing families to work on the prairie pattern. Ontario representatives conferred as early as last fall with British Columbia officials, declaring that they could offer wider possibilities, apart from the sugar beet crop itself, than either of the other two provinces. Judging at a distance they were probably correct, and it is unfortunate indeed that a wide suspicion arising from last year's experience exists among many people with regard to the Ontario sugar beet farms.

The psychological advantages to relocation, even under the most adverse circumstances, are nowhere more strikingly illustrated, however, than in the case of the prairie settlers. The majority of reports from scattered points, while not disregarding many complaints and grievances, have indicated a morale, a spirit and pride, appreciably higher than that generally observable in the interior towns. The odds are that this difference will continue to widen, unless a sound means of combatting the sapping influence of "Indian reservation" conditions is provided.

* * *

Improve To Encourage

A final observation might be added, for the consideration of employers and sugar interests. With the closing of the 1942 season, many families on the prairie relocated themselves to new farms. The reasons were many—better houses, more workable land, better location, and most important probably, more considerate employers. All reports declare that this has been an all-important factor in making things pleasant or not. The manner in which the farmer employer treats his contract workers. And the situation today is largely that by a process of selection, the most considerate farmers, the best houses, and the best land now have been taken up Japanese families.

Much could be done in a variety of ways — in housing, water facilities, transportation, considerate treatment, prompt wage payments and so forth — to improve conditions and thus to encourage families to settle on the sugar beet farms. Unless such improvement is assured, and news of it gets around, it is very doubtful if any number of families, "satisfactory" or otherwise, will move willingly to Alberta, Manitoba or Ontario.

Round the Towns . . .

Rosebery Record

By Mrs. K. Fujiwara

ROSEBERY. — The recently organized women's association is gaining more support from all the women in the settlement here. At the moment, its chief aim is to cultivate friendship among the members, but we hope gradually to widen the scope of our activity to aid in the education of the children, in family problems, and personal culture.

At Christmas we were able to provide much - appreciated gifts for the children, and a New Year social bade farewell to 1942, a year unforgettable for its many happenings and difficulties.

Compared to other settlements, facilities here are still incomplete, but nevertheless spirits are high, and a friendly atmosphere prevails throughout the community.

* * *

Tashme Times

TASHME. — The Tashme Buddhist Church and Sunday School has been progressing satisfactorily since its organization last October under the direction of Rev. Tatibana.

Regular Sunday services are held by Rev. Tatibana at 2 o'clock at the Buddhist Temple. The Sunday School has an enrollment of some 150 pupils taught by young Nisei girls including the Misses Nakamoto, Tanaka, Yamanaka, Masato, Nakamoto, Takahashi, Nakamura, Kohara and Taguchi.

On January 16 and 17, a "Ho-onko" service was held and despite the unusual cold, a great number of the church members were present. Following the service offerings were distributed.

BLESSED EVENT

Born to Rev. and Mrs. R. Tatibana of Tashme, B. C., a boy, Daijyu, on January 20 at the Tashme Hospital.

* * *

Sandon Sentinel

SANDON. — Two moving pictures supplied by the Shinko Sha was shown to the local community for three nights last week.

For the benefit of the school children, an educational picture show was given under the sponsorship of the Japanese Committee the week before.

* * *

KASLO SERVICES, Feb. 7.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1:00 and 2:00 p.m., "Jesus' Relationship to God."

PUBLIC SERVICE, 3:00 p.m., "The Tragedy of Misunderstanding," sermon preached by Rev. K. Shimizu.

* * *

LEMON CREEK. — Many of the workmen who were laid off in the recent cutting down of maintenance crews have been put back on the payroll, to meet the emergency conditions arising out of the cold spell.

* * *

GREENWOOD ENGAGEMENT

GREENWOOD. — A budding romance blossomed forth in the announcement of the engagement by Mrs. Sato Fukumura of her second daughter, Michi Lily, to Mr. Tatsuo "Gramps" Onotera, formerly of Sunbury, New Westminster.

The betrothal took place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. George Ishiwara, Sunday, January 24. Baishakunins are Mr. and Mrs. H. Kutsukake.

OBITUARY

HISAJIRO DOMAE

There passed away at Sandon, B. C., Hisajiro Domae, aged 63, on January 20, 1943. Funeral services for the deceased, a native of Wakayama-ken, was held on January 23 under the auspices of the Japanese Committee in the Buddhist temple. Cremation took place.

TSURUYO NAGAI

Funeral services for Mrs. Tsuruyo Nagai of Bay Farm was performed by Rev. G. Nakayama at the Holy Cross Church on January 23. The deceased had been confined to the New Denver Hospital.

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"U. S. ARMY", continued from page 1.

military service.

Initial procedure in formation of the unit will be voluntary induction in Hawaii and the ten war relocation centres in the country.

"This combat team will include the customary elements of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel. No effort will be spared in developing it into an efficient, well-rounded, hard-hitting outfit," it was declared.

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle," War Secretary Henry Stimson said in a statement. "When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency consideration, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens' League, noted debater and scholarship winner from the University of Utah, and cited as "Nisei of the Year" in 1940, wired his volunteer enlistment in the new unit to Stimson.

Some 5000 American-born Japanese are already serving in the armed forces, a few in actual combat areas in North Africa and the southern Pacific. (Read February's Readers Digest for a description of Camp McCoy's 100th Infantry Battalion.)

Jessie Maeda, (c/o A. Mitchell, Box 39, Turin, Alta.) would like to contact Kate Oyama, formerly of 1539 - 6th Ave., Vancouver, and would like her to write to the above address.

南洋の寶庫を確保したと 東條首相が議會にて主張

資源を使ひこなせるか否かが問題

(ワシントン發)日本の東條首相は再開せる先週の議會に於て日本今日の戰況を報告する演說を行つたが、約九ケ月前に日本軍がビルマを征服して以來目ぼしい戰勝がないので何かほかに希望にみちた戰果を日本國民の前に提示するといふのが首相にとつての問題であつた如くで、東條首相は國民の士氣を高く保つために軍事方面の事よりも、英米が今や「持たざる國」となつたのに代つて日本は廣大なる新しき富を持つ國となつたといふ點を特に强調し

「吾々が至誠の戰ひを始めてより一年後の今日、世界の寶庫たる南洋方面は完全に吾々の確保するところとなつたのである嘗て其の富と資源とを誇つてゐた英米は今や重要なる戰爭資材の缺乏を暴露しつゝあるのだ」と主張したが「勿論これらの資源を眞の價値と力あるものにするためには大なる努力を必要とする」といふ點が首相の演說の基調であつた。しかし問題は日本は之れらの資源を以前の所有者が使ひこなしてゐたやうに使ふだけの能力があるか何うかといふ點であり、日本はこれからラバー、オイル、チン等を日本の工業を基礎にして使ひこなせるか否かを試みなければならぬのである。東條首相の演說は一週間前に行はれる筈だつたが首相の風邪のために延びたものであり、未だ熱があるのを押して議會に臨んだのである。

濠洲首相が 聯合各國に警告

「南西太平洋戰線も重要」

(カンベラ發)濠洲首相カーチンはオーストラリア誕生百五十五年記念日に全世界の英語國民に對するラヂオ放送演說をなし「聯合國が歐洲に於てヒツトラーと戰つてゐる間に太平洋南西方面の戰線を輕視して手遅れにするやうな政策の結果として日本に確乎不拔の力を築づかせるべきでない」と警告し「南西太平洋方面はたゞ吾人にまかせておけ」には餘りにも重要である」と主張し、只單に日本と對持してゐるといふやり方では日本に獲得せる資源を利用させる時間を與へるだけで聯合國にとつては益々不利となるのみだと言明した。

英米首腦がモロッコで軍事會談

英のチャーチル首相と米のルーズヴェルト大統領は一月下旬アフリカの佛領カサブランカで十日間に亘り會議をなし「樞軸國を無條件で降伏させることを目ざす」一九四三年の戰略について「完全なる協定」をとげた旨發表されたが、此の會議には英米兩國の軍事當局のほかフランス側からもドゴール將軍とジロー將軍が參加したのである。

軍艦を五隻

ソロモン島近海の戰鬪で 日本機が撃沈

(ロンドン發)東京發のラヂオ放送は日本政府の島田海相が二月一日の議會に於て次の如く發表した旨傳へてゐる。

日本軍飛行機は去る金、土兩日にソロモン島最南端に於て戰艦二隻、巡洋艦三隻を撃沈し、一戰艦と一巡洋艦に大損害を與へたが日本機の損失は十臺だけであつた。(右の日本側主張を聯合國側は未だ確認してゐない)

カナダ陸軍

戰死傷者の數

(オタワ發)開戰以來昨年十二月廿五日までのカナダ陸軍の戰死傷者數は七千二百四十三名だと陸軍省から發表された。內譯は次の如くである。

△戰死七、五△海外に於ける其他の死亡七三九△カナダ內での死亡八二六△行方不明六〇六△インターンされた者をも加へた捕虜二、五七〇△戰傷七八七

英國の戰費

一日に五千萬弗

(ロンドン發)現在の英國の一日の軍費は五千百萬弗である。二年前には二千萬弗であつた。

歸國希望者は至つて少い

米國側でも捗らぬ日米人交換問題

(米國コロラド州グラナダ發)日米兩國政府に於ては戰時日米人交換問題を今なほ交涉中で、今回第二回交換船グリプスホルム號の便により日米人交換人名とその他の要求を日本政府に提出したが、日本政府は滿足せざるものとして拒絕したといはれる。日本政府の要求としての人員數は三千七百名列記してあり、米國政府に於ても圓滿解決主義をとり日本の要求を討議中であるが、當局の發表によれば日本人四百名の歸國出願者に對し再檢討を行つた結果、たゞ七名の歸國希望者ありしのみとの事である。この日米人交換問題は最初日本政府より提案されたものであつて、その實行は一つに米國政府の承認の下に最後的決定を見るものとされてゐる。

「東京を空襲」

第二回の日米交換船で 歸來した米人の土產話

(米國加州ツルーレーキ轉住所發)在日二十六年、長老派牧師養成につとめ又明治學院英文學敎授として本職してゐたバナフォード博士は昨年日米人交換船グリプスホルム號で歸米し、先週當轉住所を訪問して講演した。以下は其の大要である。——開戰當時日本にゐた英米人百三十八名の中八名(婦人一名)は日本の警察當局により直に刑務所に留置せられた。殘部の者は自由な身であつた。社會宗敎傳道には何等拘束を受けなかつた交換船乘船前の收容所生活も新聞に書かれた程惡くなかつたと私は思ふ。妻は滯日中始終自由であつた。妻とは面會が自由でなかつたが洗濯等差入れはできた。妻は東京市內通行自由で、只市外へはパーミットが必要であつた。食料は米國式のものを與へてくれたが餘りよくはなかつた。しかし外部に於ても食料は不足してゐた。

◇

私達は一臺の飛行機が東京の上を低空飛行してゐるのを見、高射砲が中空に響いてゐるのをきいた。二臺の戰鬪機が其の一臺を追つたが速力が大變違かつた。日本の空襲演習は實に眞に迫つて、人民は空襲に對する消火法に慣れてゐる。

◇

日本政府は在日の二世に日本への歸化を勸めてゐるが多數の者達は米國籍を保持したい希望である。或る二世は政府より敵國人待遇を受けてゐるが、他の二世達は日本人と同樣な取扱ひを受けてゐる。

ハワイより

米本土への移轉

(桑港發)ハワイより第二回目の米本土移轉者四百四十三名の日系人は西部沿岸の港に到着したが右は全部アーカンサス州ジローム轉住所に收容されるものであると西部沿岸防衛司令長官は發表してゐる。昨年十一月に到着した第一回目の移轉者百餘名の大部分もアーカンサス州の轉住所に收容されてゐるが此の大部分は婦女子であり移住は全部自發的に行はれたものである。

日刊の二世新聞 目ざして

――在鄕同胞は擧つて ニューカナデアンを支援せよ――

マニトバ州エマーソン 大根百姓

過去四十年間、第一世の我々を啓導し育てゝくれた日本語新聞は時局の嵐に吹きとばされてしまつた。我々の社會は盲者が闇夜に燈を失つたも同然になり、お先き眞暗で見當もつかずに迷ふてゐた。そこへ「一人息子」の二世新聞ニユーカナデアン紙が、幼いながらけな氣にも、親父の後を引受けて頼りなくながらも何うやらかうやら道案內となり、迷ふて居る我々を導いてくれたことは此の上もない仕合せである。

ところで此の一人息子は、もとより親の財產をシコタマ讓り受けて事業を始めた譯でなく、絕えず貧乏と戰ひながら苦心に苦心を重ねて漸く息をつないで來たことは誰しもよく知つてゐる筈である。ニユーカナデアンも時局の嵐は同樣に蒙つて居る。にも拘らず彼等は過去の日本語新聞がして來た仕事を全部一手に引受けて苦鬪してくれてゐるのである。

如何なる新聞でも、其の收入の大部分は廣告料であつて、購讀料は僅に職員の給料の補ひぐらゐにしかならぬと自分は聞いてゐる然るに今日のニユーカナデアン紙には廣告とては殆どない。又購讀料にしても在來と違ひ讀者が全カナダに四散してゐるので集金に廻るなど言ふことも出來ない。讀者は前金切れとならないうちにドシ／＼と送り込んでやるといふやうにしなかつたら經營は非常に困難となるであらう。

ニユーカナデアンは今や在加日本人の唯一の指導機關である。どこまでも繼續して貰はねばならぬ。それには資金が必要である。老も若きも共に進んで購讀料を拂ふは勿論のこと、みんな擧つて應援しなければならぬのだ。自分は目下のところ一日働いて一日食ふといふ生活だが、今年のシユガービートでウンと働いてウンと儲けて、食つた殘りは全部さらけ出してニユーカナデアンを發展させるために寄附するつもりで居る。同胞の中には多くの金を遊ばして居る者があるであらうが此の際死に金を生かす事を考へたらどうかと思ふ。斯うしてカナダにゐる日本人が擧つてニユーカナデアンを支持すれば、今の週刊は日刊となり、我々のために一層働いて貰ふことも、しかく難事ではないと確信する。

地獄で親に…の感

(ビーシー州キャンヨン通信)當クレストン・ヴアレーに居住して居る日本人は私達一家だけでありますが、開戰と共に日本字新聞が止まり實に暗闇同然となり寂しき月日を送りつゝあつた折柄ニユーカナデアンの存在を思ひ出し早速送付方をお願ひしたところ思ひもよらず日本語欄に接した時には地獄で親に會つたといふ心地致し感謝して每號を樂しんで居ます。購讀料と援助金を同封しておきます至急御發送下さい(加茂謙藏)

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●●●(右は晩香坡渡しの値段)

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リルエートの自活村
六十餘戸に三百八十餘名
青年は附近で就働他は村內で農耕

（リルエート通信）當地の移動日本人自活村は歸化人會の斡旋により創設されたものであるが、村では昨年七月上旬リルエート日本人親交會を創立して歸化人會より一切の事務や會計等を引繼ぐと同時に歸化人會に對しては其の斡旋の勞に感謝を表明する決議を通過したのであつた。其の後昨年八月末日をもつて全部の移住が完了し、キャリブー・ハイウヱーに沿ふて道路に新設された六十餘戸（約七十家族）に三百八十餘名の日本人がすむと云ふ盛況に發展してゐる。ここで特に惠まれてゐるのは食料で附近には大規模の農園がフレザー河に沿つて展開して居り、スペンサーのランチが近くにあつて肉類も充分に供給してくれるし、果實や野菜類は最も豊富に生産され、グレーンも數百トン生産されたので家畜の飼料も充分にあり各戸とも奮勵してタマゴの自給をはかつてゐる。而して勞働能力のある青壯年者は村の附近に就働しインテリア方面へも相當に就働の見込があり、働きに行かぬ者は村內の肥沃の土地で農耕に從事すべく、來るべき春を大いに期待して活動の準備をしてゐる。

◇

去る一月十一日にはリルエート日本人親交會の定期總會を開催、安田理事の開會の辭について△記錄報告（川本三介）△會計報告（酒井愛之助）△會務報告（安田理事）等があり何れも承認されたのち安田理事から「村全體の利益のため新設せる本年度の農事事業」に關して說明があり、總會は之れに賛同し協力することを決議した。ついで校舍建築に關して河野理事と川口會計から報告があり、役員改選の結果次の通り當選就任した。（川本生）

△理事—安浦茂、安田新次郎、小坂和一△議長—河野隼人△幹事—酒井愛之助△會計—川口吉次、神崎多喜次△監査役—小原猴德、川本三介、增原與兵衛、△評議員—安田秀、西尾荒吉、荒木武右衛門、酒井德藏、木下軍三、北川己之助、加藤政五郎、大橋軍次郎、村上眞吾

デコインキャンプの想ひ出

（リルエート通信）昨年三月デコーインの道路キャンプに行き、見知らぬ土地の氣候の中で、熊やチップキンを慰めの友として戰ふ樣な生活を送つたのであつたが、今之れを回顧して見れば美しかつた紫紅色やスノーを生立つた樹木、青白い月、それを背景にいづれかへ飛び立つ雁の群れなど……みな懐かしい思ひ出の一つ一つである。そして當時の事を思ふと目の前に顔が浮んで來る。阿武世話役の「名物タキシー組」それに「アデキ組」だの「シャシン組」だのと色々の人が顔がチラつく。同じデコイン組で當リルエットに住んでゐる人々には坂木グラージ兄、木下軍三さん、村上篤數屋日の諸兄などがあるが、デコイン組の諸兄よ、自重して再會の日を待たう。（後川生）

サンドンの映畫會

（サンドン通信）日本人コミテー主催の下に一月二十三日晩兒童中心の教育映畫會あり、又二十九日から三日間一般在住者慰安のため新光社から提供を受けた「令嬢殺し犯人」「たのしき今宵」の日本映畫上映會が盛大に行はれた。

佛教會創立
佛教日校も盛んなる
タシメ居住地

（タシメ通信）昨年十月立花開教使が當地に移動されたのを機會に當地の佛教信者はタシメ佛教會を創立、其の後段々盛んになつて今では日曜學校も開校されて百五十名以上の生徒がある。中元、田中、山中、眞砂、中本、高橋、中村、手原、田口の二世孃が先生となつて毎日曜日の午前九時より十時まで指導してゐる。又毎日曜日午後二時からは立花開教使の定例說教があり多數の聞者は法悅にしたしんでゐる。一月十六、十七の兩日には宗祖親鸞聖人の報恩講が立花開教使の導師によつて勤修せられたが折柄の寒さにも拘らず多數の參詣者があり式後供物の配付があつて盛大であつた。

東部へ移住
スローカンの茅原氏一家

（スローカンシティー發）昨年五月以來當地に居住してゐた元晩香坡の茅原佐一郎氏夫妻は五人の娘と一人の息子を連れて先週オンタリオ州へ向けて出發した。オンタリオ州フレッチャー（チャザムから十哩の所）のジョン・フレッチャー氏の所で就働してゐる息のボブ君の所へ行つて住むのである。茅原氏の息四名は昨春シュライバーの道路キャンプに行き目下オンタリオ州各地で就働してゐるのである。

二世側勝利
スリーヴァレーで將棋對抗試合

（スリーヴァレー通信）當地のキャンプでは一月十六、十七の二日間に亙り一世對二世の將棋大會を開催した。成績は豫期に反して二世側の勝利となつたが、個人的には二世側の大林君の全勝、前田君の五勝二敗、清水、西村兩君の四勝三敗、一世側では木村、竹野田兩氏の五勝二敗、岡野、瀧澤氏等の四勝三敗が大會の花であつたやうだ。キャンプの青年等も近く親兄弟や又は愛する女性に再會できる日を夢みつゝ毎日元氣に働いてゐる。現在吾々の唯一のなぐさめはニューカナデアンを通してカナダ各地に在住する日本人の消息を知ることであるが、より多くの人々からドシドシと通信してくれるやうに切望する。（酉坊）

オンタリオ州ネーイスで
伐木キャンプに四十二名就働中

（オンタリオ州ネーイス、ビゼオン發）伐木會社、第九十三キャンプ通信）當地はポートアーサーの東約百三十哩の地點にあり目下四十二名の日本人が就働してゐる。レーキ・スペリアーから吹きおろす寒風で相當の寒さである。一同は先だつてよりパルプウード切りを始めたが遠からず一人前の仕事が出來るやうになると思ふ。最初の月は月給制で其の後はピースオーダ制になるのである。經驗のない者は最初一日に四分の三コードぐらゐしか切れないが、やがては二コード宛切れるやうになると思ふ。腰が痛むし疲れる仕事だけれども一同は一生懸命に働いてる（二世就働者人名は三頁英文欄にある）

三十三名が
オンタリオ州でマッシルーム農園に就働

（オンタリオ州ポートクレヂット、リーヴアーレー農園通信）西部オンタリオ州のピーツ耕作地の仕事が濟んで後、グレンコー、ヴアレツタ、ウオレスバーグ、セントラリア、チャザム等から三十三名の二世はトロント郊外のポートクレヂットの農園にやつて來た。目下吾々はこのマッシルーム農園で働いてゐるが、此の農園で出來るものはトロント市內のチエーンストアに賣り出してゐるのである。時には面白くない事もあつたが一同は頗る愉快に働いて居り、一時はトラクタードライヴアー、トラクター運搬手、火夫等の仕事もした（就働者の人名は三頁の英文欄にある）

死亡

▲サンドンの和歌山縣人堂前久次郎氏（六三）は一月二十日午後サンドン病院に於て死去、二十三日夜佛教會に於て通夜、葬儀は二十三日日本人コミテー主催で開かれ同日同地で茶毘に附された▲スローカンシティ、ベーファームの永井つる代氏は一月十八日急病のためニューデンヴアー病院にて死去、二十三日中山牧師の司式でスローカンに於て葬儀を執行した

早春のアルバータ
ウヱリング　北陸道人

われらアルバータ百姓の生命線なるシュガービート耕作賃金値上げしたい所存だが……。

早春やビートの値上げ胸の中

農閑期を利して若い者はドシノ〜山働きに行く。彼等の元氣さたるもしさ。とは言へ親の膝元を離れて初めて他人の仲へ入つて行くのである。「可愛い子には旅をさせ……」と言つた氣持。

春淺し山に行く吾子きのふ付け

シュガービート畑のイリゲーション（灌漑用水）に沿つて所々に猫柳がかこまれて恰も灌漑の如く立つて見ゐる。また今は北海道のゴマ鰊頭速の每日の仕事は水運びであるが、川の氷に穴をあけて水くむ音に魚もピクリとするだらう。

猫柳イリゲーションのリッチ哉

猫柳氷下のクナの目ざめかな

寒中御見舞

各地の皆樣御變り御座いませんか。私達の忘れる事の出來ない又文字通り多事多難であつた一九四七年も過ぎ思ひがけない土地で經驗しなかつた新年を迎へました。當地は風光明美の所で水清く土地としては申分のない所で氣候は晩香坡など大差なき樣でしたが最近零度をはるかに下る日が數日續いたので愈々本格的な寒さに入つたなどと話し合つて居りましたところ昨今は再び寒氣がやはらぎ餘程凌ぎよくなりました。雪だけは相當つもつて居ります。

扨こゝは他の居住地に比較して諸設備は未だ不完全ではありますが一同元氣で仲睦まじく暮して居ります。學校も一ケ月餘り前から開業され子供等は夫々良い先生達を得まして通學致して居ります。尤も唯今は燃料不足のため一時休校して居りますが日ならず復校の運びとなる筈です。

婦人會も最近創立されまして會員は當地全家庭の婦人を網羅して居り相互の親睦を圖ると共に兒童の教育や家庭の福利を圖ると共に修養もして行く機關としたいと考へて居ります。最初の仕事としては昨年末兒童達へ僅少ながらクリスマス贈物をしました。先き頃は新年親睦會を催しました。一同久々に心から寛ぎを得させました。何卒皆樣も御大切に御機嫌よく御過し下さい。

ロースベリー婦人會

江崎シヅ　江藤安枝　森原ぎん　川克子　久木ヨネ子　橋本房江　石原トキ子　石原キクヨ　岩崎ミドリ　市居マサ　市居ミヨ　石川ヤエノ　小柳ツル　近藤キク　木下玉代　木下ヨシ子　木本正子　香川フジノ　菊地キジエ　熊本千シ　熊本千代子　兒玉マスヱ　紀

キヨ　最治マツエ　小泉富江　本ミチエ　岡部シナ　河合倫子　金子サモ　同敬子　同アヤ子　山崎イチ　北村ミナ子　宮坂美代　宮坂マス　宮本ハル　宮本千鶴子　宮本信子　宮原澄子　宮原ミツ　木野君代　森元サヨ　森河江　岡ハルノ　松本カネ　松尾マサエ　松本ライ　木村クワエ　本村ロキ　増川ハツ　菊川澄子　村上君子　槇本ヒデ　西村トキエ　中島トラ　中島千枝子　中島アサ　長野静子　野村トヨ子　永野タブ子　太田マチ　ヌ子　大橋タキ子　小田君江　川春枝　小野田アキ　大橋里代　小野タケノ　大星静夏　大倉静枝　枝　大谷カツ　大澤ノブエ　沖見　ヌミ　喜谷ツネ　佐野秋子　壽　ヒデ子　吹田ハルエ　杉江ヨシ　杉江フミ子　作田式　島野嘉代子　島野千鶴子　島永タケ　曾我キリ　朝永ナミ　武田房子　鶴岡静香　武田アフミ　内田アヤノ　高野静枝　鶴岡アヤノ　内田モヨ　山本フク　ノ美　安延久美子　若林シゲ　宮田　セデ子　岡講里　山上ノブ子　山　横田タツエ　周

久次郎

父久次郎儀一月二十日午後十時半山脊病院に於て病死仕候間此段知己諸彦に謹告致候尚ほ廿三日午前十時より在佳佛教會に於て告別式執行の際は多數御會葬被下且つ過分の御花輪弔辭を頂き御厚志の段拝謝候以紙上不取敢御禮申上候

一九四八年一月廿三日

喪主　堂前信夫　同　久子　同　志希子　同　登吉　堂前イサ　山崎松　同　ムメ　同　正一　外親族一同

つる代

母つる代儀一月十七日午後ニューデンヴアー病院に於て永眠仕候間此段生前の知己諸彦に謹告致候尚ほ二十三日午後中山牧師司式の下にスローカン聖公會に於て葬儀執行致候節は嚴寒の折柄多數御會葬被下且つ多數の御花輪を賜はり御厚志の段拝謝候以紙上謹んで御禮申上候

一月二十三日

ニューデンヴアー　スローカン　ベーファーム
長男　永井達
外家族一同
親族總代　江頭富夫
友人總代　安保藤太郎
同　永井正一

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の唯一不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙　六ヶ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
社員　近藤庄太
同　伊藤良一
工場部　辻弘太郎

社説

戰後の社會保障案

英米加等で既に計畫を進む

再定住といふことがインテリアタウンでも盛んに論議されるやうになつて來たが、斯かる再定住の將來に對して如何なる保障が與へられてゐるだらうかといふ事がしばしば問題になつてゐる。

論議されてゐる問題の本質は極めて戰時的なものではあるが、しかし戰後的なものである。移動者が、人種的理由で普通の人々より以上に戰爭の重荷を負はされてゐるといふ點と、又戰爭中自活できる職についてゐたところで、平和回復と共にワキへ押しのけられてしまふであらうと感じるだらう事は容易に想像の出來るところである。戰後家族の態度やレスブリッヂ市會の日本人キャナリー勞働者雇傭に對してとつた用心ぶかい態度やオカナガンの果物栽培業者の態度などを指摘して、「斯うした日本人にたいする猜疑の強顏さから推して、戰後の復活計畫が實行される場合、日本人の利益のことなどは彼等がいづこに居やうとも、殆ど僅かしか考慮が拂はれないであらうこと極めて明白である」と彼等は主張するのである。即ち彼等の心配するところは、もし今日定住したところで、軍隊の復員や軍需産業勞働者の平和産業への轉換等からして「戰後の再移動」が必要となつて來るであらうし、それは今度の移動などよりも遙に難儀なものであらうといふことである。

もちろん、今日の世界の不安定な狀態からして戰後の事を豫想するのは不可能である。しかしながら戰後の事を考へる場合、既に民衆の社會的保障において計畫され、その必要が強く主張されてゐる事實を見のがす事は出來ない。英國では有名なるベーヴアリッヂ報告（社會保障案）が大歡呼をもつて迎へられて居り、米國でもウォーレス副大統領の演説によつて、戰後米國政府がとるべき社會保障案について暗示が與へられてゐるのである。

しかしてオタワからの情報も暗に自らの國に於ける戰後の方策を準へて來て居り「今度の議會に於ては戰後復員する兵隊及びカナダ國民に保障を與へるための決定的立法が行はれる筈だ」とピンショット通信員は書いてゐる。又アンダーソン通信員も今度のオタワ議會開會に際して發表された政府の施政方針演説は「交戰終結後に於ける經濟的乃至社會的危機に對して備へる必要」あることを強調してゐると通信して居り、政府の目標は「戰後に完全なる就職を保證する」にあると右の施政方針は述べてゐるのである。

斯の「目標」を達成する迄では色々な努力がいるであらうし、廣汎な計畫が具體化されなければならぬのであるが、斯うした計畫の性質上、それは身分の如何を問はず、有らゆる働く能力ある者に適用されるであらう。この點だけは、少くとも戰後のことに關して豫想できるのである。而して夫は、日本人の將來の安全に關す問題に對する答への一部をなすのであり、今日再定住を論議する場合無視してならぬ一要素である。

選擧權獲得運動の回想（下）

ケー・ダブルユー生

今や支那人系と東印度人系のカナダ人は彼等に對する差別待遇打破の運動するに惠まれた時期にあるが、彼等の參政權要求の緣にたいしては日本人に對する反對者と同じ分野から反對の意見が既に發表されてゐる。

最近晩香坡で行はれたピーシー州內の東印度人に選擧權を與へよと要求する決議を有効にさせるためにはピーシー州の選擧法を改正しなければならぬ。現在は「日本人、支那人、東印度人」には參政權は認めぬ事になつてゐるが、それは「東印度人、支那人」といふ字句を削除するか、或は差別的文項を無効にする一項を加へ得るであらう。而して問題が議會に提出される場合、それが果して通過するか否かに疑問があるが、日本人だけが除外される結果を招來する點は大なる注目をひく事になるであらう。尤も土人も歐洲移民中兵役に就かぬといふ詭辯のもとに入國してゐる者も取りのこされる譯である。

しかし目下の場合筆者が一層重要視するのはピーシー州以外のカナダ各地に居住してゐる日本人の地位に關してである。移動者は「再定住」する事によつて「常態に復した社會生活」をなし得ると考へてゐる。それは認められてゐる市民權とそれに附隨する義務とを同時に行使し得ることを意味するのである。

今後はアルバータ州からノヴァスコシア州に至る間ではどこに居るにしても市民權、州民權の選擧權を行使する權利を認められると共に納稅の義務をも負ふものであり、勞働者としては、失業保險の掛金をすると共に其の恩惠にもあづかり、そして政府が一九四一年一月に發表した東洋人は兵隊には徵集せぬと發表した政策を變へた今は兵役に服する義務も負はねばならぬ事になるのである。

昨年は移動問題でいつぱいだつたのでピーシー州以外の地にある二世に對して如何なる取扱ひをなすかの定義は與へられなかつた。これに關する情報も未だ得られないし、問題にもなつてゐない如くである。しかし近い將來に來るものの增加して來るに從ひ、其の數が戰爭遂行への寄與を問題にすると同樣に彼等も自らの地位を見出す機會を持つであらう。そして再定住社會及び戰後の問題に大なる關聯を持つであらうところの興味ある試練も起つて來るかも知れない。夫れが如何なるものであるにもせよ、吾等は其の答へが、カナダ市民といふことが實際の意味と價値を持つたものであることを理解するものである。若しさうであるなら、二世の「再定住」は其の權利を行使し義務を負ふ二つながらの機會を持つ事に大なる喜びを見出すであらう。

十二のカゴ

笑ひ得る心

清水生

戰爭下のロンドンで書いたといふエディヘッド博士の著書「此の戰爭」を讀んで感じた一つの點を思ひ出す。それはロンドン住民が、あれ程爆撃に遇つても尚その士氣を挫くことなく、一層確乎たる決意と勇氣とを以て耐へ忍びつゝある理由の一つは、彼等の滑稽味—センス・オヴ・ユーモア—にあると言ふ事である。彼らは人生の最大恐怖の中にあつても、その滑稽なる一面を發見して笑ひ、心の平衡を失はず、落付いて最後の勝利を期しつゝあると言ふのである。

ユーモアが健康に大切なる要素である事は一般醫師の認めるところであるが、殊にその頃「精神衞生學上」から、その重要性が高調されて來て居る。

昔から「笑ふ門には福來る」と教へられつゝあるが、我等日本人は概して—二世は此點大分違つて居ると思ふが—ユーモアに缺けて居ると言はれない。よく白人の友達から言はれるのであるが、日本人は餘りにも真面目で、固苦しくなり過ぎる傾向がある。それが爲めに社交や外交が下手で、笑つてすませ得る簡單な問題でも無暗に六ヶ敷くなり易い。ウッカリ冗談でも言はうものなら、喜ばれず理解されないばかりか、怒られてひどい目に遭ふ事がある。人と共に笑ふと言ふアートに關しては我等日本人は稍勉學の必要があると思ふ。

數年前、或る大會に出席すべく四人の白人とシアトルへ同行した事がある。約五時間半のドライヴ道中我らは笑ひ通しであつた。殊にユヌ博士の如きは、よくもあんなに材料があるものだと驚く程澤山に冗談を出した。笑ひ續けてゐる間に、最初に持つてゐた遠慮や隔てもいつの間にか消え去り、お互に心安くなり以來理解あるよき友達として交はつてゐる。一世日本人が特に正直で勤勉で良市民であるに拘らず、白人からその割に理解されず、二世との關係も親密にゆかないのは、ユーモアの足りない故ではなからうかと、時々考へさせられる。

又、白人の會合に出席して常に感じる事は、ユーモアが會議を圓滑にならしめる事實である。議論が餘りに熱して會場の空氣が險惡になると、誰かゞツッと立つて一言すした冗談を語る。すると一同が「ドッ」と笑つて、空氣が一變し問題が不思議に片附くのである。

青年時代に新渡戸博士の「歸雁の蘆」を讀んだ時の事を思ひ起す。これは博士が海外遊學中に經驗された滑稽な逸話を集めたものであるが、印刷に附する前に博士が一友人に原稿を示されたら「斯んな詰らない滑稽話を公やけにすると威嚴がなくなるからよせ」と言はれたとの事である。然し、先生の固苦しい「修養」同樣に、或はそれ以上に、この本から敎へられたと言ひ得る者は、決して私一人ではないであらうと思ふ。

人生には苦しい事、悲しい事、嫌な事、辛い事が多い。然しまたその半面に面白い事も少くない。「笑ひ得る心」さへあれば、何處にでも如何なる時にも笑ふ理由はいくらもある。人生には泣く事も必要であるが、また笑ふ事も大切な一面である。

全世界が生死を決する大戰下にある今日、輕薄な、呑氣な態度は許さるべきでない。然し諧言は か言つて神經過敏になる事も禁物である。蚊に食はれて怒るよりは一茶に習つて

「めでたさは今年の蚊にも食はれけり」

と笑つてしまつたが、氣持がよくて世が朗かになる。我らはさてまで眞劍に考へ、計畫し、働き苦心をしよう。と同時に人生を觀樂にし底力あらしむべく「笑ひ得る心」も養ひたい。

比良轉住所の歌

曲譜「都の西北」による

和田 正惠作

（一）

太平洋上波さかまきて
故郷はるけく離れ來し比良に
巨人カクタス殺氣を立てり
色こき綠千古かはらず
此處靈氣乾燥氣候事も絶ちて
雄々しく生きなん雨前の原に
たゝへ健康たゝへ健康ヘノー
健康

（二）

明けば空は今宵も晴れて
心も澄み行く比良の荒野
限なく星のきらめきわたり
行く手はるかに希望の光
試練に耐えて我等は生きん
やがて平和の輝なる日まで
明け希望喜ばし希望嗚呼ノ－和平

（三）

比良の處女地は高原か
浮べるしん氣樓理想の景觀
夢醒ちて輝し行かば
受けき收穫全野に滿ちん
進へ同胞斷手て進め
聞くて築かん理想の天地
拓け荒野拓け荒野拓け荒野ノ－荒野

ビーシー州で差押へた日系人財産を賣却の發令

處理方法の詳細な點は未だ不明
是迄は日本在住者のを主に賣却

（オタワ發）ビーシー州に於て差押へた（シーズド）日本人財産を處理することが閣令の通過によつて許可されたと先週オタワ政府閣議當局は發表したとカナデアンプレス通信は報じてゐる。右の財産處理は敵國人財産カストデアン當局によつて行はれるのであるが詳細な處理方法はまだきまつてゐないと代辯者は語つてゐる。

（右に關してニユーカナデアン紙はオタワに電報を發して聞き合せたがまだ詳細なる情報を得ることが出來ない。尤も今日までに日本人財産の賣却は進行してゐたのであるが、それは債權者の要求に應ずるための清算か若しくは所有者が日本に居住する場合のみであつた。そこで今度の閣令は、未だ詳報を得たわけではないが、カストデアンに對して、カストデアンに登錄してある財産全部を賣却する權能を與へたもの〻如くも見ゐる。尤も右のカストデアンへの登錄は以前の閣令では「保護のためにのみするものである」といふことになつてゐた。

◎

オタワ議會に提出された報告ではビーレーセキユリテーコミシヨンの費用は三百八十七萬五千弗である。これはコミシヨン直接の費用と其の移動プログラムの費用を含むものだと見られる。

◎

オタワ議會に於てリード代議士の質問に答へた報告によるとビーシー州內の商社又は商會で日本人勞働者を使ひたいと要求してゐる向きは約七十五だといふ。右の返答は一九四二年十一月五日付であり防禦地域內にある會社に對しては斯かる要求には應じて居ない。

シユガービート農地に今年更に家族を呼ぶ運動

マニトバ州の代表者は本月半ば來西

カナダのシユガービート產業で本年更に日本人勞働者を得やうとする決定的な動きがマニトバ州に於て畫策中であり、ビーツ耕作者協會では代表者をビーシー州に派遣して「滿足なる家族」を得ようとする點を强調したと報道されてゐる。此の家族勞働者を得る事に關してはアルバータ、マニトバ、オンタリオの三州が關心を持つてゐるのであり、マニトバ州では昨年一千餘名の日本人勞働者が寄與した働きに滿足してゐるもの〻如く他の二州にさきがけて運動を起し右の代表者は二月十五日頃にはビーシー州に來る筈になつてゐる。セキユリテーコミシヨンでは未だ右に關しては何も知らないと言つてゐるけれども任意的な再定住方策に對しては之れを奨勵し援助を與へる事であらう。ところで此のビート勞働者を落ちつかせて常態の生活に復させる上で一番重要な點は彼等の將來に對する不安な狀態を正してやるといふ事であるが、現存の協約では若し州が欲する場合は、戰後六ケ月したら彼等を再び移動させ得る事になつて居り、特別許可（多分獲得は困難だらう）を除いては彼等は土地を買ふ事もリースする事も若しくは歩合耕作の契約を結ぶ事も出來ないといふ事になつてゐる。その他シユガービート勞働者を得るに困難な點は色々あるが、家屋、用水、交通、思ひやりある待遇、賃金支拂の敏速等々各方面に亘つて改善が行はれなかつたら「滿足すべき」ものであるとないとに拘らず家族勞働者を平原州やオンタリオ州に呼ぶことは困難な事であるだらう。

ラーショーカードについて

砂糖、茶、コーフィー、バターなどのラーショーカードに關する重要なる發表が本紙次號に掲載されますから御注意下さい。

文相の日系學童閉め出し案

非文明への轉落で退步だと非難さる

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州政府のベリー文相が「ビーシー州內の學校に日系學童を入學させることを禁止」するのを合法化する法案を提出しようと思つてゐると發表したことに對し晩市內の意見は二つに分れてゐる旨ニユーズヘラルド紙は報じてゐる。

ビーレーセキユリテーコミシヨンによつて移動させられた日系學童に對する教育の責任は彼等が移動した先きの地方學務當局の負ふものではなくてコミシヨンが負ふべきものであるが故に州政府は之れら日系學童に對する教育施設は拒絕するといふ態度をとつたのを合法化することを進言するといふのがベリー文相の言明であるが、學校法を修正してスクールボードに日系學童の教育を拒否し得る權能を與へそれを實行するか否かはスクールボードの自由に委せるといふ事になるだらうと言はれる。右に關して州議會の反對黨の首領たるシー・シー・エフのハロルド・ウインチ代議士は『ベリー文相の斯かる發表にたいして個人として直に感ずる事は、それは決定的な退步であり非文明への轉落であつて、吾々が戰ひとらうとしてゐる高き理想に背戾するものである」と言明し「若し吾々が今かういふ事を考へたり實行したりするとしたら、吾々は如何にして平和に直面し又は國際主義とアトランチツク・チヤーター（太西洋上に於けるチヤーチル首相とルーズヴエルト大統領の宣言）を基礎とする戰後の世界にまみゆる事が出來るのであらうかと想起させられるのだ」とてベリー文相の態度を非難してゐる。

◎

又デーリー・プロヴインス紙はその社說で『州政府としては移動日本人の事は領政府に責任があるといふ立場をとつたのであつて、それは合理的ではあるけれども、ベリー文相が日系兒童を吾々のパブリツクスクールから追ひ出して了ふ事になるやうな極端な手段をとらねばならぬとは理解できぬ事である」とて、州政府は領政府との交渉によつて此の問題に關してももつと良い方法を講ずべきであるのだと提議し日系學童が當然保護されるべきものであると主張してゐる。而してビーシー州保守黨協會のジヨークス會長は、問題は注意ぶかき考慮が拂はれるべきものであるとて『吾々は後から追懷に思ふやうな事を戰爭の感情にかられて得てし易いものだ』と戒めてゐる。

領政府が世話する

（オタワ發）移動日系學童の教育問題に關しては領政府が世話をするけれども、それは責任の承認をまで意味するものでは無いと、オタワのマクナマラ勞働次官は語つてゐる。

廣い天地にて 進んで移住せよ

生命の開拓を希望する人は

（マニトバ州セーリング通信）當マニトバ州には私の計算したところでは目下二百に餘る日本人の家族と千二百名程の人々が住んで居ります。冬になつてからそれ等の人々のうち老人や婦人達は冬籠りの設備ある家に籠り、ストーヴの番をなし、若い元氣な人々は四百餘哩隔たつたサスカチワン州內やオンタリオ州にあるランバーキヤンプに働きに出かけ、十六歲以上のガールスはウイニペッグ市へ七十名程も家庭働きに行つて居ります。ガール達は木曜の午後には市のワイ・ダブル・シー・エーの會館に集まり、日曜には少くとも二週間に一度は教會に出席する機會が與へられてゐます。私達は木曜にはそこへ行つてグループの會を催す事にして居ります。當地の日本人間には冬が近づくと共に不安を生じ、多少の移動もありましたが、今は殆ど全部が落ちついて暖かな所で冬を過ごし、經濟的に不如意な人々には政府から補助が與へられて居ります。領政府は今年度更に九萬エーカーのシユガービーツ畑を國內に增加したいとの意向であります。それについて一月下旬ウイニペッグ市で同業者の會合がありました。從つてマニトバ州に於ても畑の增加に伴ふ人力の必要上、四、五月頃にはモツと多くの日本人の移動が計畫せられる事であります。當地は夏は暑く（昨年は例外として）冬は思ひ切つて寒さが嚴烈でありますが住宅には防寒が施され、家族には良い所のやうであります。現にビーシーに居た時に弱かつた人々の多くが丈夫になつて居られます。土地は窮まりなく廣く、空は殆ど毎日のやうに晴く澄み渡り人々は安住するによく、住家が散所に散在してゐるために、密集したところに得てありがちな、例へば集團生活といふやうなものも、それに附隨して生じやすいゲツトウ問題もありません。視界が廣いやうに氣分も到つて職々として自由であります。人は知らず、私は[illegible]ニトバの[illegible]を[illegible]其所に住む人々が[illegible]生活を[illegible]しませう[illegible]開拓を希望する人々は、ようしくこの[illegible]で移住を企つべきであらうと思はれます。（和田寄書）

シユガービート歩合耕作

米國側では砂糖會社から提案

（米國ワイオミング州ートーテウシナン發）ホリー砂糖會社のテリーダン方面の農事主任ギリソン氏は本週當營轄住所を訪問して、今春のシユガービーツ歩合耕作を管理部に提案したが、キャール營業部長の說によると其條件は各營業には平均八十エーカーの畝まで耕作者には相當の住宅を與へ現金は要求しないといふのであるとギリソン氏は[illegible]目志望[illegible]の目的で再び當所[illegible]に[illegible]する[illegible]民主[illegible]から代表者が實地視察に赴く[illegible]

ハワイの日系人千五百名

新たに義勇兵として米陸軍に入隊
本土で訓練してやがて戰場へ

（ホノルル發）千五百名の日系人を義勇兵として米國陸軍に就役させた旨ハワイの軍事總督エモンズ中將は先週發表した。ハワイ軍司令部ではワシントン政府の承諾を得て忠誠なる日系米人からなる戰鬪部隊を編成する計畫だといふ事でエモンズ中將は語る

「これらの義勇兵は米本土に於て戰鬪部隊に編成して教練を與へ何れは實戰場へ送られることになるらうが、將校も大部分は日系人である」

米國生れの日系人約五千名は既に軍務に入つて居り、北アフリカの戰線に出征してゐる者もある。これらの五千名は既に義勇兵及び徵兵で入隊したのであり、昨年初めから二世は「四・エフ」の部に入れられて軍隊に入ることを禁せられたのであつたが、ハワイに於ける部隊組織は右の方策が變更されたことを立證するものである。是ハワイ生れの二世多數は參加戰鬪大隊に加はつてウイスコンシン州マツコイキヤンプで訓練を受けてゐるが公表から好意を以て迎へられ多數は特別士官に任命されてゐる。